## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 9984.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JANUARY 18, 1864.

PRICE THREE CENTS

IMPORTANT FROM THE PACIFIC

ARRIVAL OF THE STRAMSHIP ARIEL.

Terrible Catastrophe in Santiago, the Capital of Chile.

The Church of the Jeszite Destroyed by Fire.

we's Two Thousand Women and 'Children Burned to Death.

One Hundred and Fifty Wagon Loads of Unrecognized Corpses.

Letter of Condolence from the United States Minister.

THE PEELING AGAINST THE CLERGY

"Post Office of the Virgin" Condemned as a Deception.

Ruins of the Church to be Demolished.

from Peru, Benador and the United

yesterday morning—as announced in the fit Aspinwall on the 8th of January at noce alternia mails and passengers.

in the market for Chilean produce, the transactions using the last two weeks have been very limited, and risk two or three exceptions the prices have had a ownward tendency. Wool being in steady demand, and company raing their price.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE IN SANTIAGO.

PANAMA, Jan. 5, 1884 The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Cal to, Captain King, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports prived in this harbor at dark. Her dates are Valparaiso Ocquimbe, 19th; Calders, 20th; Cobeja, 224; Iqui 28d; Anca, 23d; Islay, 24th; Pisco, 28th; Chinchus Callao, 29th of December, and Payta, 1st of Janu

the brings a full confirmation of the news brought by steamer America of the terrible calamity by fire is go, and the details are even worse than at first re-

Lies no time in giving the Herald's readers the full account, being indebted to the pursar of the Callac for the prempt delivery of the late papers containing the

The Prightful Catastrophe.

BURNING OF THE GEURCH OF THE JESUITS,
WITE TWO THOUSAND WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Corof the most horrible calamities that has ever fallen
many people scourred in the city of Santiago, the
pital of the republic of Chile, on the night of the 8th of

arch of the Jesuite, in which was being cole

of children perish in the flames and not be able to renthe Moreovic del Papir of the 17th utitimo, which has all the actalle; also some remarks from that paper concerning the estactophe, all of which are of deep interest.—
One of those awful visitations which from time to these affect settems with eternal mourning took place on Tenday, December 5, at the feetival of the Immaculate Conception, in what was the Church of the Jesuits in the capital. A magnificent temple reduced to sahes, hendreds of dear lives sacrificed, the whole city weeping the lost once—such is the picture Cantings offers us since the fatal night, the anniversary of another mortal catashapts—the battle of Longamilla. On the commemoration of the Immaculate Goscoption, the last of the festivities of the month of Mary, the most popular and frequented of all our solemnities, thousands of fair devotees ties of the month or many, one most popular and frequent-ed of all our solemnities, thousands of fair devotees througed to the last performance, which was to eclipse all that had preceded. At six in the evening the spa-cious steps and part of the open place before the church swarmed with ladies in veils, frantically struggling to maker a temple where not one more could be made room

A few minutes before seven, and when the religious performance was about to commence, they were still lighting the last lights is the chancel, when the periable gas in the half moon of canvas and wood man formed the pedestal of a colonal image of the Virgin Mary began to burn one of the extremities of that apparator, Some one rushed on the rising 5 me and succeeded in smothering it, but by a datal rebound the gas, compressed by the effort, burst but with redoubled vigor at the other extremity of the false bail moon. Immediately a force fame rushed up. faise bail moon. Immediately a fleroe flame rushed up. The persons who througed the chancel flow towards the exertity crying "water, water," whilst the women, who

The fire apread with wenderful rapidity to the rereder

A dreadful visitation has fallen upon us.

Truly this is a day of trouble and rebuke for blasphemy. The voice of lamentation is heard all over the lend; the bitter weeping of fathers, busbands, brothers and lovers, for those who were the joy and brightness of their life, that refuses to be comforted because they are not. Bundreds of young girls, only yesterday radiant and beautiful in the luxuriant bloom of the fresh, hopeful spring of life, are to-day calcined, hideons corpses, horrible, loathsome to the sight, impossible to be recognized.

The 8th of December was a great triumph for the clergy of the Church of the Jenuits in Santiage. An enthurtaction

Michael Angelo's fearful picture of hell was there, but ex-coeded. Help was all but impossible; a Hercules might have straiged his strength in vain to pull one from the service mass of franzied wretches, who, piled one above delution: first dozzingly bright, then horribly lean and shrunk up, then black statues, rigidly fixed in a writhing

The fire, imprisoned by the immense thickness of the walls, had devoured everything combustible by ten o'clock; and then, defying the sickening stench, people came to look for their lost ones. Oh, what a sight the fair, placid moon looked down upon! Closely packed crowds of calcined, distorted forms, wearing the fearful expression of the last pang, whose smile was once a heaven; the ghastly phalanx of black statues, twisted in every variety of agony, stretching out their arms as if imploring mercy; and then, of the heap that had choked dp\_the door, multitudes with their lower parts entirely oched, and some all a shapeless mass, but with an

death, was herritle. It was the silence of the grave, unbroken but by the butter wait or facuting cry—OVER TWO THOUSAND FOURS had passed through that ordeal of fire to the judyment

sent of God.

Heroic acts of sublime during have not been wanting.

Enduring gratitude has been excited in every Christian heart by the pallofst efforts of Mr. Notion, the Minister of the United States, his countryman, Mr. Meigoz, and several other foreigners. There were generous men who defied the fury of the flames to save lives, and some of these died martyrs to their noble hearts. An English man or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his newsrill arms. seat of God. man or an American, it is unknown which, was seen to rush through the flames, to seize in his powerful arms a lady, stride with her a little way, and then, with his hair in a blaze, and choked with smoke, fall back into the volcano never to rise again. A young lady named Ocello, having in vain implored tome bystanders to save her mother, rushed in, and shortly afterwards miraculously i med forth with her parent in her arms, saved. A young lady of the name of Solar, just before the smoke sufficient her, had the presence of mind to the her handgerchief around her leg, so that her body might be recognized. The writer now continues to speak of the cause of the fire, and to whom the blame for the catastrophe is attributable. He handles the clergy in the most severe manner, and says:—The population of Santlago, so supine and

batable. He handles the clergy in the most severe man-ber, and says:—The population of Santiago, so supifie and so priest-ridden, are fired with indescribable indignation at the monstrous conduct of the priests. The public con-science holds them guilty of the death of all these victims. science holds them guilty of the death of all these victims, and particularly the mountebank Ugarte, the inventor of the Virgin's Post Office imposture (see extract from the "Review of the fornight,") because by collecting together all the material most likely to produce a fire—a countless number of lights, panteboard accessry and muslin hangings—and admitting a vast crowd and covering the one door open with a screen, they took every pains to bring shout a tragedy. When the fire broke out and people were escaping by the sacristy they blocked up this door to devote themselves the more undisturbedly to saving their gimeracks.

The list of things saved makes one's blood run cold. What the priests saved what they put away in secar

The list of things saved makes one's blood run cold. What the priests saved, what they put away in segar shops and the houses in front are—a gilt image, some wooden saints, a sacred sopks or two, some books, chalices, silver candiesticks and a great deal of sacred matting and carpet. After saving their trank, these specimens of good shepherds, who give their lives for their sheep, fled away, in company with the owls and bats that infested the ancient walls—except that one priest favored the agonized victims with his absolution, and Ugarie requested them to die happy, because they went direct to Mary.

They then forsook the scene, and in that awful night.

went direct to Mary.

They then forecot the scene, and in that awful night, when fainting women and desperate men strewed the streets, and writing forms that a few hours before were graceful and beautiful maidens, meaned and died in chemista's shops, not a priest was to be seen to whisper a word of Christ's comfort to the dying ear or hold the precions of crucifix before the glazing eye. No, not so, for the priest of nature was there—woman, a ministering angel in the dark hour, tended and coothed as usual. One young lady—God bless her—tore up all her under clothing to make bandager, and bound up the wounds as only weman can. All the swild night the only thing that remaided of the clergy was the increasant tolling of belle—about

illerally tearing of their arms without being able to ex-tricate them, the number of eaved by this means falls shoul of Miy. More than five hundred persons of our highest society have perished, the greater part young girls of Aftern to twenty years of age. One mother has pertihed with her five daughters. Two thirds of the victims were ser-vants, and there are many houses in which not one has es-caped. Several houses have been noted by the police as empty because all their inhabitants have perished."

communication an alleviation of the grisf with which is has been adlicted by this public caismity, as well as a new evidence of the fraternal seatiments which animate your Excellency and your worthy fellow citizens in favor of our republic. The generous and active efforts which your Excellency and they displayed on Tuesday last to save the interesting victims from the frightful fire had already won the gratitude of my government, which has been revived by the present multestation. In communicating the foregoing to your Excellency I comply with a special charge of his Excellency the President of the republic, 15 assure the honorable representative and the citizens of the United States who have taken part in our public mourning that the noble conduct observed by them on this sad occasion will be ever gratefully remembered by the Chilean poorle and government. Will your Excellency be pleased to accept the sentiments of my most distinguished consideration and regard, with which I am your Excellency's most obedient servant,

To the Envey Extraordinary and Minister Pleospotentary of the United States.

THE RUINS TO BE DEMONISPED. A decree has been issued ordering the entire demolition the accident occurred.

hundred bodies have been recognized: between four and five hundred were beyond recognition, and many were nothing but a shapeters mass. Three thousand at least were in the building, and it is not yet known how many have escaped. No names are given.

SPECIAL ACCOUNT FROM SANTIAGO.

Our Bantings de Chile Correspondence.
THE FEAST OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION—THE
CROWDS OF DEVOTED WORSHIPPERS—THE FIRE—
THE ALARM—THE STRUGGLE AND THE FRIGHTPUL
DEATH OF THOUSANDS OF CITIZENS.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Dec. 17, 1863. Farmage one Cents, Dec. 17, 1863.

I have told you strange takes from abroad during the many years I have been your correspondent, but seldom one that has made your beart strings tingle as will this.

On Tuesday last, at seven o'clock in the evening, one of the most splendid churches of the capital was reduced to ashes, and in its ruins were burned to death over two thousand females. Santiago is in mourning for hundreds of her brightest ornaments, and there is acarcely a family which is not more or less bereaved by the terrific tragedy

of the night of the 5th inst.

On that day was celebrated this year throughout the Catholic world the Feast of the Conception of the Virgin. In Chile the "month of Mary" (celebrated elsewhere in May) ends with that evening.

There are no feasts in Spanish America so popular, par

There are no feasts in Spanish America so popular, par-ticularly with the ladies, as those dedicated to the Virgin. Some one of the gorgeous churches of the capital is an-nually selected for the ceremonies, and this year the magnificant temple of the Compania (called so from having once belonged to the Jesuits) was chosen. It is in the very heart of the City. For thirty evenings it has been crowded to axcess, and almost exclusively by the maloe. Every effort had been made to make this evening

major. Every effort had been made to make this evening surpass in splender its predecessors

The church was forgoously ornamented and illuminated by more than for thousand light. Of these the most remarkable was a crescent of gas jets at the foot of a colosal statue of the Virgin, on the high attar. It had just been lighted, and, whether from carelesaness in lighting or from too much pressure in the metre, the blaze flew up to an inordinate height, and in a moment the thousand times altar crasments were on fire.

The cry of "fire" re-echoed through the temple.

Imagine, if you can, the constantion of these kneeling

Imagine, if you can, the consternation of those kneeling thousands of tender women and children. I say kneeling for kneel they muss, as there are no pews in the churches

It will seem scarcely credible that any yet lived; and yet so it was. A moment more, however, and all was over. Amid the flames blackened heads might be seen swaying to and fro, then failing from the thoulders. The mass near the door was now immovable in death, and hundeds of the coal-black statues relained their kneeling

lest the roof fell in with a crash like mighty thun der. The gorgeous beingy still stood, and, wrapped in flames, made the scene around bright as noonday, and then, with a dall, sodden sound, the mammoth belis fell

The sceece without the church baffles all description. Every house far and near was crowded with the dying and the dead. In one hour from the breaking out of the flames all was over. Of two thousand beautiful women of Santiago there remained but a hideous mass of recking and carbonized corpses, and not a single family in the city but was left to mourn some lost one.

Very many of the corpses were found with only the head and arms burned; but as the clothes in most the head and arms burned; but as the clothes in most cases were burned it was impossible to recognize them.

one: it will suffice. One hundred and fifty carlicade of unrecognized corpers were, on the 9th and 10th, carried to the cemetary. The beauty and the wealth and the proud Spanish aristocracy all had their representatives in awful cortege.

in letters, is unlike any city in the world in this, that here all the wealthy families of the republic reside; and, as you may readily imagine, in a city where there is so little immigration, these families are more or less connected. All are well known to each other, and, in a word form one large family. The blow has thus struck home

A reaction has taken place here against the clergy. Public opinion demanded at once the conversion of the church site into a public square. This has been and is violently opposed by the clergy and their formidable priving opposed by the ciergy and their formidable party. The fanaticism of these and its manifold abuses among which is considered foremost the late disaster, is the subject of conversation in every circle. The papers are full of the bitterest invactives on both sides of this question. Thousands of dollars are offered to rebuild the temple, and force is threatened if it be attempted. Accusations of the vilest conduct are brought against the this awful drams. Terrible as has been the lesson, Chile less fauaticism. From out the still smoking ruins of the Compania may yet rise the bright light of religious

But I must close. This recital has cost me more than I can tell you. I have not yet sufficiently recovered from the stunning blow to look calmiy back upon the frightful

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

[From the Fatria of Valparaise, Dec. 16,]

We write under the shadow of a distressing public calamity. On the 5th inst a fire occurred in Santiago, the fatal results of which are without parallel in the nistory of the mation. Twe thousand persons, for the most part females, were burned to death within an hour.

This borrilving event occurred in the church called the Compania, from its having once belonged to the Company of Jesus, the Jesuits. The 5th instant was the festival in honer of the Immaculate Conception of the Virgin Mary, and the evening was so apart for the climax of the cere montal. At an early hour in the attendon the audience began to assemble, and is such numbers that before dark persons had to return home, unable to obtain from within adoors. A short time after half past seven the illuminations were lighted. The splendor of the pageant may be estimated from the fact that there were twenty thousand were lighted. The splendor of the pageant may be estimated from the fact that there were twenty thousand were lighted. The splendor of the pageant may be estimated from the fact that the green twenty in the pageant of the pageant in the pageant of the pageant were lighted. The splendor of the pageant may be estimated from the represented the half moon connected with the pageant of the pagea

ry. It is the following:—
An old wooden settle, eight yards long.
Two old wooden settles.
Three prints on cloth, with frames.

Ditto wooden.
The bureaus of the vestry, with decoration Two whos stands.
Books and candelabras.
Three round tables
Chalices and wine stands.
Mattings and carpets of the vestry.
Benches of do.
A cracity.

Renches or ac.
A cracitix.
Brooms and desters.
A chest and old tables.
Altar candlesticks, &c., &c.
Alt these things are in the house
rain, where they were deposited.
apartments filled with articles from

the most resided seisshuess, the most atrocious hardihord. The door of the vesary was closed that they might
get out rotten matthing and moth esten carpets. This
fact alone might be wifesent to carry conviction to those
who unhappily are not yet convinced.

FOURLAR EXCHEMENT.

In addition to the inexpressible grief that has filled all
hearts in the capital, there has been awakened an intense
excitement against the reoccupation of the site, where
the late conflagration occurred, for the rebuilding of the
church. This sentiment has so taken hold of the minds
of the majority of the people in Santiago that a committee,
on which the names of Antonic Var's and Guillermo
the President the demolition of the present walls and
foundations, and the appropriation of the site to some
public ornamental use. The Municipal Council of
Santiago petitioned the President to the ame
effect. The government hesitated The voice of
the people grew louder and more determined A
public meeting was called for Monday, the 14th
instant, to be held on the spot, for which a large mass of
persons assembled, but at that juncture were informed
that the President had decreed the demolition, ten days
being allowed for the extraction of the remains of persons
buried underneath the church. William Matta read this
to the multitude, who thereupon dispersed quietly to
their homes

It has since been whispered that there is an under
standing with the Archbishop of Santiago to the effect that
the site shall not be pot to any profane use or uses, and
that the government will aid in the robuilding of the
church. If this rums be true it will cause a profound
discontent among the people. Nothing but the yielding
of the government prevented a popular commotion; for
the people of Santiago intended to demolian those walls
and raze those foundations with their own hands, if it
were necessary.

Among the names of persons who bastened to the burn-

and rare those foundations with their own hands, if it were necessary.

Among the names of persons who hastened to the burning edifice and strove to save the victims, mention is made of Mr. Nelson, the United States Minister; Dr. Silvey, United States Consul; Mr. Rand, Secretary of Legation, and Henry Meiggs.

It is thought, however, that at the end of fifteen minutes all who were not near the doors were sufficiated.

A RIOW TO TIME CLEAGY.

It may be safely stated that no event has ever occurred in Chile which has dealt so heavy a blow to the prisest as this dire and unuterable calamity. Nover has the press spoken of them as now. Their imprudence in getting up such pageants, which are freely styled diolatrous—their failure to aid in rescuing the victims—their deception of the devotes with the letter box of Mary and its pretended answers—have all placed them in a most unenvisals position.

They protest against the appropriation of the site to

tended answers—have an proper time of the site to wishle position.

They protest against the appropriation of the site to any use except a church; they allegs that many of the charges against them are calumnious, and they stigmatize their opponents as impious. But certainly their prestigs has sustained a staggering blow, from which is doubtful if it soon recover.

News from Colombia.

PANAMA, Jan. 5, 1864.

PANAMA, Jan. 5, 1864.

Reinforcements for Mosquera—Recolutionary Movement Against Mosquera—Shipping Reports, dc.

In my letter per steamer Alantic, in which I announced the capture and occupation of the port of Tumaco by an expedition from Guzyaquil, it was stated that a battalion of troops sent from here to that port for the purpose of reinforcing the army of General Mosquera had probably been captured entire, on account of their ignorance of the place being in the hands of enemy. Good fortune favored them, however. They escaped by mere accident, and returned to this port a few days since, to take, I suppose, a fresh departure. They sailed from here on the int of December, but on account of had weather were un-1st of December, but on account of bad weather were unable to reach Tumaco, and after knocking about for some days they succeeded in reaching the anoborage at Amarales.

of Tumaco by the Ecuadorians, and that the neighboring place (Secuandi) had pronounced against Mosquera. It was then determined to reach Buenaventura if possible; and after replenishing the commissariat with two oxen and some hundred plantains they started for that port. Head some hundred plantains they started for that port. Head winds and strong currents against them made their prowinds and strong currents against them made their progress very alow, and after trying in vain for several days 
of reach the place, and becoming short of provisions, the 
voyage was given up, and they determined to return 
here, where they arrived on the dist uit. One man died 
during the voyage of smallpox.

The West India mail steamer Solent, from Carthegena, 
arrived at Aspin wall, yesterday morning, bringing us late 
dates from Bogota. We hear of a revolution of some 
magnitude having occurred in the province of Anticodia 
against Mecapera. About four thousand conservatives 
have risen against him, but the authorities at Bogota asbut, let them come from whatever source the clearly indicate a very strong feeling to exist

bouse, and now all of that article to be obtained is brough daily from Aspinwall.

For several days past we have had showers about noen but the weather generally has been delightful, especially mornings and evenings, which are remarkably cool for this low latitude.

eld in the church of Santo Demingo, in Lima, on Wed

metallic currency of the republic:-

positions they did two months since, and it may be some time before a collision again occurs, or before another advance is made by either party. It would be a fortunate circumstance if, during this cessation of bosthittes, some arrangement could be made whereby peace would be restored and the ridiculous was ended.

At the latest moment I have been permitted to obtain a sight of several private letters from Guayaquil, and have gained thereby important additional information. An armistice of ten days was agreed upon between Mosquera and Flores on the ISER tilt, and it was thought that during the time a peace might be arranged between the two. Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, has become a nonentity he has gone or is going to Guayaquil to enendeavor to organize a party to remist Mosquera in that province. He will hardly be successful, however, in the present condition of affairs.

Mosquera has released all the prisoners taken in the recent battle, which in itself kooks like a better and more sensible state of mind on the part of both generals. Bu-

recent battle, which in itself soots like a better and more enable state of mind on the part of both generals. Business, as a matter of course, was at a deadleck in Goaya quit, and must remain so until heatilaties coare and there is a prespect of peace that will be lasting for at least of few months.

THE NUISANCE ABATED—THE PREMISES TEORCUGHEY CLEANSED AND SWEETENED BY ORDER OF GENERAL order for the reception of troops, and the nuisance that formerly existed has been removed. General Dix, the

commander of this department, took the matter to hand, and on Saturday last issued the following order and on Saturday has issued the following order:—
HEADQUARIERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST,
NEW YORK CITT, Jab. 16, 1644. }
Captain Howe, Assistant Quartermaster:—
The Slajor General commanding the department directs
that you take possession of the Park Barracks and not
them in a proper condition to receive troops without
delay. It will not be necessary to interfere with the city
keeper of the barracks in executing this order. I am,
very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

In chadiants to the above order. Colonel Hows at once

In obedience to the above order, Colonel Howe at once sent a force of sixty men, who commenced their labors on Saturday night, working night and day in fixing op the place. The floors were cleased, the walls whitewashed, the windows put in, the roof repaired, and all necessary the windows put in, the roof repaired, and all beceesary carpentry work done, so as to put the barracks in thorough order for the reception of troops. The skeeping places are to be supplied with mattrenses and blankets for the comfort of the soldiers while in the city, and an ample force is always to be on hand to keep the barracks fis for use. The victualling department has been contracted for by Mr. Samuel O. Baker, and will also be under the supervision of Colonel Howe. The troops that in future have to pass through the city will find the Park Barracks an agreeable place to sojourn in, buttend of being, as formerly, a post house.

Another Grand Day on the Ice.
THE PARK CROWDED—MEARLY ONE HUNDING THOUSAND PERSONS ON THE ICE—THE CARE CRAMMED. The lovely temperature of the weather yesterday, and the spisudid condition of the ice, induced the people to pay, a visit to the Park in unusual numbers. The criticate of the Park authorities is, that between n nety and a hundred thousand persons were on and around the pends during the day, and had moonlight skating been allowed, it was supposed that even Christmas Day might have been outdone, as far as the numbers of the verters

The ice was in first rate order, being perfectly The ice was in first rate order, being perfectly hard in the centre of each of the ponds, and only becoming softened about the edges, where the people were mostly standing without states. The feet of these shuffling and standing about on the fee does far greater damage to the surface than it everyone was stating, cost it would have been perfectly impossible for all to have skated yesterday, even if they knew how, and many conjuct which have been perfectly impossible for all to have skated yesterday, even if they knew how, and many conjuct that the knepers of the refreshment bouses had a nice time of it waiting on the crowd, who, of course, all wanted to be served at once, but they seemed fully prepared for all emergencies.

The managers of the Third, Sixth and Seventh aven a linew doubled the number of their cars after five o'clock in the evening, the two former lines running on minute headway time; but in spite of this precaution the cars were perfectly jamined with the persons wating to get down town.

Personal Intelligence.

Lieutenant Colonel Bartholomew and Cactain H. C. Dwight, of the Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Voiconteers; General H. H. Baxter, of Vermont; John H. Byatt and Jedge Landry, of Washington Territory; L. E. Wilcomb and C. R. Richards, of California, are stepping at the Aster Bourse. Levilled alaborations